EMPEROR WILLIAM AT KIEL

Ever Before Witnessed in Germany.

templates a Removal from Rome.

Politics-Other News by the Cables.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S JOURNEY.

His Departure from Kiel Made the Occasion

of a Magnificent Display.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press-]

BERLIN, July 14.—Emperor William's depart-

ure from Kiel presented a spectacle splendid be-

youd anything ever before witnessed on the

German seas. The town and harbor were

uniquely decorated. The route from the station

to the harbor was lined with masts covered

with oak leaves, and adorned with weapons and

banners. The German-Prussian and Holstein

colors were conspicuous. Triumphal arches

and floral decorations, in which naval

designs predominated, entirely transformed

the aspect of the old town. The Emperor drove slowly toward the harbor, giving, as he went, special greetings to the guilds and cor-

porations which lined the streets. The yacht

boat conveyed the Emperor to the yacht at 10:30.

His Majesty was received by Prince Henry, Vice-

admiral Blanc, chief of the Baltic station, and

Admiral Montz. The squadron was composed

of the iron-clads Baden, Bavaria, Frederick the

Great, Kaiser, and Ziten, and the frigates

Prince Adelbert, Gueisena, and Von Moltke,

with a part of the torpedo flotilla. It then sailed

past the imperial yacht in splendid order and

with perfect precision. The maneuvers com-

manded great admiration. Shortly after 11 o'clock

the imperial yacht put out to sea, escorted by

the torpedo flotilla and the iron-clads. A num-

ber of private steamers accompanied the fleet

for several miles. Kiel is crowded with visitors,

who held high carnival to-night. During the

four days' voyage to Peterhof the squadron will

execute a number of maneuvers. On the 18th

the Czar's yacht Derjava will receive the Em-

peror William on board at Cronstadt. The Em-

peror will remain four days at St. Petersburg

and return by sea to Kiel. His after programme

will include an inspection of the troops, the

maneuvers of the guards and the Third Army

corps in August. In September he will visit

Alsace-Lorraine, meeting the King of the Bel-

gians at Strasburg; at the end of September he

will go to Vienna, and will probably visit the

Communications from Emperor William to

his mother were transmitted from Spandau last

evening, and from Kiel to-day. This fact,

though insignificant in itself, has a significance

in the face of the persistent foreign scandals re-

garding the alleged unhappy relations existing

progress of the son's first expedition as Emper-

or, they still showed that the differences be-

tween him and his mother haven't approached a

rupture. The Empress Dowager frequently sees

Dr. Friedberg, Count Stolberg, and other inti-

mate friends of the late Emperor Frederick.

Disputes certainly continue to exist between

herself and the Emperor in regard to the dis-

posal of Emperor Frederick's papers, some of

which the Empress Dowager maintains are per-

sonal, against the contention of the Emperor

that they are state property and ought to be de-

posited in the state archives. The court circle

believes implicitly that the difference can be ar-

ranged in the near future by the Empress Dow-

ager's surrendering the documents relating to

the regency and the Emperor Frederick's mem-

oranda on his own plan for administering the government, the bulk of his correspondence to

THE HOLY SEE.

Revival of the Rumor that the Pope Will Be

Forced to Leave Italy.

prints the following cable special: L'Univers.

of Paris, referring to the circular note of Cardi-

nal Rampolla to the powers protesting against

the insults offered to the Vatican by the Italian

government, makes a statement which cannot

fail to create a sensation in the Roman Catholic

world, and, if verified by subsequent events,

mark an era in the history of Italy and of

Europe of which the only modern pro-

totype is the exile of Pope Pius IX.

L'Univers announces that Pope Leo XIII, fore-

seeing that in the early future he will be forced

by the persistent hostility of the Italian govern

ment to quit Rome, has already opened negotia-tions for the purchase of an islet in the Mediter-

ranean, near the French coast, whither he and

his household will be able to retire when it be-

comes necessary for him to leave the Eternal

City. The council of the Vatican is now en-

gaged in earnestly discussing the situation, and

there is a general consensus of opinion that the

departure from Italy should not be long delayed.

Some of the prelates favor a retreat to Malta.

but no decision has yet been reached as to the

Attitude of the German Chancellor.

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nuncio at Vienna, has obtained the promise of

the Austrian government to sustain the Vati-

can against the Italian government's threatened

violation of the law under which the Vatican

municipal government of Rome. Signor Crispi

has reason to fear that the Austrian pressure

brought to bear upon Prince Bismarck, added

to the energetic protests of Catholic

Germany and the Regent of Bavaria, whose

leaning is well known, will influence the

German government against his plans to curtail

the privileges and to weaken the dignity of the

position of the Pope. The official press of Rome

write as if Signor Crispi had received, at the

meeting at Varzin, carte bianche to do what he

should choose with the Pope. It is better known here that Prince Bismarck holds that the posi-

tion of the Vatican, under the law of guarantee.

ought to be unassailable. This question, involv-

ing, as it does, the threatened departure of the

QUEEN NATALIE.

Her Much Trouble and Annoyance.

Emperor as a man to help her in her struggle.

She described King Milan in terms which ren-

has hitherto held as extra-territorial to the

BERLIN, July 14 .- Mgr. Galemberti, papal

future seat of the Holy See.

NEW YORK, July 14 .- The Mail and Express

be left with the Empress Dowager Victoria.

King of Italy in October.

THR MODE

Our constantly increasing business demands that we enlarge our quarters, andon Sept. 1 we add to our present seven large store rooms the store, No. 41 East Washington street, now occupied by Mr. Siersdorfer. A large portion of the time between now and then our store will be filled with carpenters, painters and masons. We must make room for them. Therefore, for the next two weeks only, take your choice of the finest Tailor-made, Light-weight Suits in our house, in Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, for the paltry sum of

Many of these Suits are worth double the price we ask for them during this sale. On any of them you can save at least \$5.

TO-MORROW

We will place on sale another large BOYS' KNEE PANTS lot of the celebrated Monarch

PERCALE SHIRTS

They are worth and sold all over town at \$1.50. This week we say take your choice for

98c | NINETY-RIGHT CENTS | 98c

SPECIAL SALE

On Tuesday only we will have on

sale 50 dozen Boys' Knee Pants at

That are worth and have sold read ily at 50c all season. At

We offer 35 dozen Knee Pants that are worth and sold everywhere at 75c. Sale is for Tuesday only.

HAT DEPARTMEN We are selling more Hats in one day than any three Hat stores in the city combined sell in three days. PRICES DO IT!

24c, 38c, 49c, 69c and 98c, worth double the money. Hand-made

Light-Colored Stiff At \$1.49 and \$1.98, that can't be matched under \$2.50 and \$3 outside of the MODEL

Indiana's Leading Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO., Proprietors.

W. C. WHITEHEAD,

Granite and Marble MONUMENTS, Vaults, Statuary, Etc. NEW, ARTISTIC, PERFECT. First Door East of Postoffice. 75 East Market Street.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH

HARRISON. MORTON.

CLEVELAND THURMAN.

Sample Copy by Mail, 25c.

Cleveland and Thurman, Harrison and Morton BADGES, lithographed on muslin, 5c each. Liberal discount to the trade.

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KNIGHTIJILLSON

73 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TURING, CASING, BOILER, TUBES, of the manufacture of the STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas. GEORGE A. RICHARDS,

77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. A. EVANS Merchant Tailor,

* 10 North Meridian Street, Has just opened with a full line of all the novelties of the spring, and at prices beyond competition. A good suit for \$20 and upwards. Pantaloons \$5 and upwards. SAMPLES AND RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE-MENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

JEWEL GASOLINE STOVES

Economy, Simplicity and Perfect Baking are points found in the Jewel. The Jewel Gasoline Stoves are offered with the absolute guarantee of being the finest and best-working Gasoline Stoves made.

FOR SALE ONLY BY GEO. E. FEENEY 88 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM!

June 25 Harrison was nominated, and for three days we were sure there was not a Democrat in Indi-anapolis. If there was, where was he! No one saw him or heard him. In fact, one could probably not have heard anything, unless it might be the crack of That's only three weeks ago, and here are the Dem That's only three weeks ago, and here are the Democrate in possession of the town, making a racket that must make the better who has his money on Harrison carrying the State in November quake in his boots. Where do they get these patriots anyhow? Can it be possible that the whole community turns out in parade, cannot resist, march, shout, blow horns. or both sides? Surely there were more people shouting for Harrison three weeks ago, and for Cleveland last night than there are in this town.

night, than there are in this town.

The Kankakee Line carried many car-loads in to see Harrison on Thursday. They must have staid to shout for Cleveland and tariff reform. The Big Four cannot reform the protective tariff, but it has pretty effectually reformed the railroad tariffs, as you will see by reference to the special

July 19, good until the 2 1st to return, and including admission to Exposition, \$3.
Stockwell, Ind., and return. Sunday, July 22, a special train will leave Indianapolis at 8 a.m. Returning, reach Indianapolis at 6 p. m. Fare for round trip, \$1. The Christian Church at Stockwell is to be dedicated that day.

Chicago, one way 3.70 Marietta, O., and return, July 14 to 19 8.25 Oincinnati and return on sale every day, and includes admission to Centennial Exposition.. 4.90 Tourist tickets to all health and pleasure resorts at

The grand trip to New York and Boston via Old oint and ocean steamer should not be forgotten. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm

.. 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS, CHICAGO DIVISION. ... 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm ... 3:25am 16:38am 3:39pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE CHINCH BUG.

Farmers Hold & Meeting and Prepare to Make

VINCENNES, Ind., July 14.-The chinch bug

War Against an Agricultural Pest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

has given rise to a call for a mass-meeting of the farmers at the Court-house in Robinson, Crawford county, Illinois, to-day; also at Parkersburg. Proclamations have been published in the papers, signed by many influential farmers. Their object is to begin a war of extermination on the chinch bug. Farmers in other localities have got rid of them by united effort, and at this meeting they will discuss the advisability of discontinuing the sowing of wheat and rye and substituting other crops. They assert that the chinch bug is destroying the agricultural interests of the county. State Entomologist S. A. Forbes will be in attendance and present some facts relative to wheat culture and the chinch bug, derived from over eight hundred correspondents from all parts of Illinois. It is said whole fields of corn have been destroyed by these pests, and that oat fields and meadows have been injured by them. They are on the increase, and some farmers insist that wheat-growing must cease, as wheat fields seem to be the hot-beds in which the bugs

start into life and where they first thrive. Mr.

Thomas Kirkwood, of Lawrence county, Illinois,

says he first saw clinch bugs in that county

thirty-eight years ago. The late rains have

drowned them in incredible quantities. This

meeting is a peculiar one, and may have a far-

reaching effect on the production of fine grain

in this section of the country. Faster Zachar Likely to Die. RACINE, Wis., July 14.-Reports from John Zachar, the faster, are that all attempts to obtain nourishment from the light food adminis-tered to him have proved futile. The milk and other food taken is not retained on the stomach This has left him in a very weak and exhausted condition, and be will most probably suffer death as the penalty for his fifty-three days' willful

whose supposed intimate relations with King Milan first led to the discords existing between the Queen and the King. Her protests against the seizure of her son were directed partly against the chance of his tutelage under persons whom she assails as leading immoral lives. King Milan is credited with a succession A Splendid Military and Naval Spectacle in Honor of the German Ruler. of licentious adventures which would amply suffice for the granting of a divorce to the Queen. On the other hand, Queen Natalie's intrigues in faver of Russia, even to going to the City and Harbor Decorated in a Unique and Beautiful Manner, Surpassing Anything

length of conspiring to depose King Milan, are accepted facts. Her latest act before quitting Wiesbaden was to transmit to the Russian consul there memoranda revealing Austro-Servian plottings against the Russian policy relative to the Balkans. The Revival of the Rumor that the Pope Condivorce question will immediately come up be-fore the Synod of Belgrade, and a decree will certainly be granted to King Milan on the simple issue that his consort, by intriguing for Russia, has proved untrue to her trust as Queen of Servia. The Queen will be permitted to reside in Vienna for a limited period. Her permanent presence on Austrian soil would, however, embarrass the government, and she would become Queen Natalie Likely to Be Placed in a Humiliating Position by the Necessities of the focus of conspiracies against Austria's allies. Consequently, when the divorce has been set-tled she will be asked to leave Austrian terri-

indiscretion in sending as his envoy to Wies-baden Gen. Proties, the husband of the lady

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

tory. She will probably return to Russia.

How Its Birthday Was Celebrated in Paris-Patriotic Utterances of President Carnot. Paris, June 14.—The taking of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France to-day. In this city, patriotic societies, accompanied by bands and carrying banners, marched to the Strasburg statue and deposited wreaths upon it. The Patriotic League, headed by MM. De Roulde, LaGuerre, Laisant and Susini, was received with mingled cries of "Vive Boulanger," "Vive La France" and "Vive la Republique." After leaving the Strasburg statue the societies visited the monument Gambetta and the statue of Joan iously complicated, and he was involved to the extent of 3,000.000 bushels or more. The open trades he made, it is asserted, would have exhausted everything Gambetta's monument, said: "We started from the statue of the Republic, we visited the statue Hohenzollern was moored at Diepenbrook, at of Strasburg, and we now confront the monuthe other end of the harbor. A man-of-war's ment to the great patriot. Our pilgrimage has been more expressive than speeches. We know whither we are going-for the Republic, for Alsace-Lorraine. Vive Boulanger."

Two men were arrested for carrying posters which contained General Boulanger's portrait and bore the inscription: "Let all patriots assemble to-night in the place De La Concorde. President Carnot attended a grand review of troops at Long Champs to-day. On his arrival on the ground he was greeted with cries of "Vive Carnot," followed by "Vive Flouquet," and "Vive Republique." When the review closed, there was a noisy demonstration in which friends and opponents of General Boulanger took sides. A number of arrests were made. At a banquet which followed President Carnot thanked those present in the name of the gov ernment for thus emphasizing the principle of the national unity. "Yesterday," he said, "saw the glorification of a great citizen, who, in his person personified the defense of the soil and the national honor. To day, with patriotic emotion we have seen an army, strong disciplined, with trusting and to ed leaders, imbued with a sense of its high mission, which should inspire confidence and a sense of security in the country and assure peace from abroad. You have traversed the marvelous worshops which will be the meeting place France assigns for art and industry-a university in the great assize of labor which will command concord among citizens and good relations between nations. You will preserve a recoilection of the fraternal welcome given you to-day by this generous republican city. You will tell your fellow-townsmen that here you found hearts beating in unison with your own, men resolved to defend the institutions of our common country, and not to let themselves be seduced by fallacious, noisy enterprises."

THE FRENCH DUEL.

between his Majesty and the Dowager Empress Talk in Paris About the Encounter Betwee Victoria. If the message only referred to the General Boulanger and M. Flouquet.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal London, July 14 .- The Paris boulevards were thronged to-day with people celebrating the national holiday. The recent Flouquet-Boulanger duel was the chief topic of conversation among the numerous groups of excited talkers. It appears that M. Blouquet had not touched a sword in twenty years, until recently, when his physician advised him to resume his practice as a good exercise. His supposed lack of skill in the use of the sword induced Boulanger's seconds to admit that the Premier was the insulted party, and consequently he had the choice of weapons. Had the seconds been aware of his recent practice they would undoubtedly have insisted upon pistols being the weapons. Throughout the fight M. Flouquet was cool and collected, while his op-ponent was very flushed and excited. He rushed madly upon M. Flouquet, evidently meaning to kill him if possible. The members of the Cab-inet, who were waiting the Premier's return from the duel, were intensely agitated, and were over-

joyed on seeing him unburt. The Lanterne's desertion of Boulanger is followed by a marked change in popular opinion. which was plainly shown at the unveiling of the Gambetta statue, yesterday, and in the streets to-day. The General is not now renowned as a duelist. His several flascos have given him a bad record, and this last affair has completely lost him the character of a brave hero and popular idol.

Boulanger's Condition.

PARIS, July 14 .- A bulletin issed this evening says: "General Boulanger passed a quiet day. Despite his difficulty in breathing, his to save enough to help continue the search until pulse is almost pormal." The crowds which have collected in the streets are orderly, and no serious attempt at a political demonstration have been made. JOHN BRIGHT.

Probability that the Famous Liberal Will Not Again Appear in Politics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

London, July 14.-The latest and most authentic reports concerning Mr. John Bright's condition are not at all reassuring to those who have indulged the hope of seeing this illustrious politician again active in public life, Mr. Bright is in no immediate danger, but the vigor of existence which has so impressed the minds and hearts of his countrymen through nearly half a century is too seriously impaired to admit of complete restoration. Notwithstanding his secession from the Liberals, the Gladstonians and even the Parnellites severely denounce the raising of the question of Mr. Bright's retirement from public life. No responsible politician has ever supposed that Mr. Bright would retire, and the anggestion is deplorable. Those who know the condition of Mr. Bright cannot expect to him resume activity in Parlia-but men such as Mr. Bright, are not permitted to retire. His name and fame are part of the best treasures of the House of Commons, and, whether he be able or not to give attendance in the House, the unanimous desire will be that he should remain a member -a most honored illustration of the fact that respect and veneration attend upon a noble and unselfish career, marked, as Mr. Bright's has been, by a fearless expression of opinions always at variance with one or the other great parties of the kingdom.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Pope from Rome, is an urgent one for Signor Views of Mr. Parnell Concerning the Proposed Inquiry Into the Times's Charges. London, July 14 .- In regard to Mr. William The Necessities of Politics are Likely to Cause Henry Smith's motion for the appointment of a [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] commission to investigate the Times's charges. BERLIN, July 14.—The general sympathy ex-Mr. Parnell now says he does not object to the pressed for Queen Natalie of Servis as a woman enlargement of the scope, if only it is deep and and mother does not blind the people to the fact goes to the root of the specific matter upon that it is impossible for the government to perwhich the superstructure of the accusations is built. Still, he requests that absolute reference mit her to violate Prussian laws. The Queen's to the specific question concerning the alleged agents at Wiesbaden deay that she meant forforgeries produced by the Times be made in the bill. His friends, including Mr. Gladstone, cible resistance to the authorities, and assert will probably insist upon this in the debate upon that she did not aid her servants or apply for the motion. Parliamentary usage points to the selection of definite ground for the commission protection to the Russian consul at Wiesbaden. The authorities state that they were unable to work upon. Roving commissions have seldom been granted. The Times's recent referto obtain access to her house, being threatence to the letters as only secondary evidence ened by armed servants. The whole incident deepers the belief among the Liberals that these documents are forgeries. On the other hand, persons intimately associated with the Times shows Queen Natalie to be a woman of imperious will and violent temper. After Emperor William had telegraphed her that King Milan seople assert that the expression means that the Pimes has other and stronger evidence which it was acting within his rights, Queen Natalie rewill produce at the proper time. sponded with a series of telegrams invoking the

Foreign Notes Dr. Mackenzie's report, accompanied by those dered it impossible for the Emperor to continue of Drs. Krauz. Leiden and Hoveil, is expected the at the correspondence. King Milan committed an soon. Dr. Mackenzie is in no way hindered show.

from giving a strictly medical statement with his report. The quarrel ends with the state-ment that Dr. Bergmar and his associates will not reply to Dr. Mackenzie.

Prince Bismarck's period of repose at Fried-richsruhe promises to be brief. For about a fortnight be will enjoy solitude. Only the Princess and the Count and Countess of Bautzan are with him. His intention to cut his leisure short and to face business at an early date, is apparent in the orders left at the Reichskause-ler.

AN INSANE SPECULATOR.

CHICAGO, July 14 .- It is stated this morning

that Charles E. Hess, president of the Hes Elevator Company, owing to unfortunate specu-

Charles E. Hess Driven to Madness by Unfortunate Speculations in Grain.

ations on the Board of Trade, is now a raving maniac and is only prevented from committing violent acts by being confined in his residence. Several weeks ago his father, Ernest Hess, who is a wealthy grain dealer and the owner of two elevators, started for an European tour and transferred the entire management of his extensive affairs to his sons, the younger of whom, Frank W. Hess, is secretary of the company. Besides a bank account of \$75,000, which was placed to the credit of the young men, there was a large credit in margins remaining in the bank. After the father went away Charles, it is reported, developed a remarkable faculty as a "plunger," and stirred up the corn market to a volent degree. His actions created considerable comment, but were attributed to his youth and consequent desire to show him-self. He would wildly bet 100 to 1 that corn would be 55 before it would 45, and then he would offer to buy in million lots, and in almost the same breath offer to seil. As the credit of the house was very strong no calls were made for margins, though the young operator had spread and straddled until his affairs were serto the credit of the company had a call been made for margins. The real condition of affairs did not become known until yesterday, however, even to his friends, and then, promptly, his brother Frank and a broker took the complicated affair in hand and succeeded in drawing out with only \$6,000 net loss. A cablegram has started the father homeward. It is unknown whether speculation caused the unfortunate young fellow's insanity, or whether suddenly-developed insanity led to the speculation.

THROUGH A BRIDGE

Locomotive and a Number of Cars Broken and Burned-Engineer Seriously Hurt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., July 14.—The worst wreck in the history of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway occurred this evening about half past 5 o'clock, at North Manchester, this county. Freight train No. 7, bound north, in charge of engineer Ben Radabaugh, fireman David Garrettson and conductor Cary, pulled onto the covered bridge over Eel river, just south of the station, and as the engine approached the north side of the stream the entire bridge gave way, both ends falling almost simultaneously a distance of twenty feet into the river below. The locomotive sank to the bed of the stream, and five cars, laden with stone, cement, coal oil and lime, were jammed up against the engine, on which rode three men, the engineer, the fireman and Dan Stone, the head brakeman. They were unable to jump, and all went to the bottom of the river, fortunately not becoming caught in the debris. Garrettson and Stone were not seriously hurt, and upon coming to the surface managed to assist Radabaugh, who was dangerously injured, to the bank. The wreck then took fire from the lime and one of the tanks burning, the bridge and train were soon blazing fiercely. Radabaugh's injuries are of an internal character, and it is feared to-night that he will not survive. The loss to the company is quite beavy, and it will be fully a week before a temporary structure can be built in place of the one destroyed. All trains are being transferred at the wreck to-night, and arrangements will be made to send traffic around by the way of the C. & A. and the Wabash & Western roads until the bridge is replaced.

MORMON INIQUITY.

The Story Told by a Half-Starved Woman Who Was Picked Up in Chicago's Streets.

CHICAGO, July 14 .- A pale-faced little woman, giving her name as Elizabeth Turnbull Rutter. formerly of North Shields, England, was picked up on the streets, to-day, apparently fainting from hunger. She claimed to have had nothing to eat on her four days' trip from Ogden, Utah, to Chicago, en route to her old home in England. She told a terrible story of experiences among the Mormons. Her young son, she stated, had been induced, against the wishes of his parents, to join a party of emigrants organized by Mor-mon missionaries in England. Not hearing of the boy, who, it was afterward learned, had been prevented by elders from writing, the father, frantic with anxiety, followed to Utah. He found employment with a Mormon farm-er named Joseph Holbert, but was unable he pretended to join the church. Then Rutter got money and sent some to her, but all his letters telling of the condition of affairs in Utah were intercepted and others substituted urging her to come to Utah with the missionaries. She obeyed, and claims the women in the party were subjected to fearful indignities en route by the elders. Rutter was murdered shortly after she joined him. He had inadvertently given a young Mormon an inkling of his plans to find his boy and escape with his wife. The Mormons asserted that Rutter's death was accidental. She was defrauded by Holbert of her husband's savings, but, fleeing to Ogden, earned enough money, working in a hotel, to pay her passage home. The amount of railroad fare was larger than she expected, and sooner than delay longer she had deprived herself of food on the long journey to Chicago.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

He Passes a Quiet Night and Satisfactory Day -Danger Not Removed but There Is Hope.

Nonquitt, Mass., July 14.—The following bulletin is issued to-night at 9 o'clock: "Gen. Sheridan slept very well last night, and passed a quiet and uneventful day. During the past forty-eight hours there have been periods, increasing in frequency, when his pulse and respiration have been perfectly regular.

"WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, "H. C. YARROW." PHILADELPHIA, July 14 .- Dr. Pepper stated

to a representative of the Associated Press, today: "It is a subject of congratulation that the transfer of General Speridan from Washington to Nonquitt was made at the time when and in the manner in which it was done. It was a serious step to take. No less important has been the heroic patience and endurance the General. The recent reports insufficiently that the former dicate great danger from heart failure has been practically controlled. But another dauger of the first magnitude remains-and that is in the direction of failure of vitality and of nervous exhaustion. In the course of a long and exhausting sickness, and especially when, as here, there is associated organic disease, it is difficult to avoid failure of nutrition and of nervous force. The threatened approach of these rendered imperative the removal from the climate of Washington. The danger is far from removed, but the favorable conditions under which he is now placed will enable restorative treatment to be pursued with far more hopefulness."

New Book by Baraum.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 14 .- P. T. Barnum bas been devoting his spare hours recently to preparing a striking contribution to American literature, in the form of a work soon to be issued, entitled "Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World, and How They are Captured." The large book will be profusely illustrated, and contain a stock of knowledge the veteran showman has acquired through over half a century's study and exhibit of the most remarkable products of the animal kingdom, together with a history of the expeditions sent into Africa and India by the author in quest of curiosities for his great

THE UNION LABOR NOMINER

Letter of Mr. A. J. Streeter Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency.

The Old Parties Have Failed to Afford Relief for the Workingmen, and the Remedy Must Be Sought through the Ballot-Box.

Tariff Not an Important Issue in Comparison with Other Needed Reforms.

Encouraging Reports from Republican Rate ification Meetings and Nominating Conventions in Various Parts of Indiana.

THE UNION LABOR PARTY.

Mr. Streeter Writes a Letter Accepting the

Nomination for President. NEW WINDSOR, Ill., July 14. - Following is the ful! text of the letter of A. J. Streeter, accepting the nomination for the presidency of the United States, tendered him by the Union Labor party, at its convention held in Cincinnati,

"NEW WINDSOR, Ill., July 14. "The Hon, J. W. Goshorn, Chairman, and Robert Schilling, Secretary, of the National Executive

"Gentlemen—Your favor of June 20 to hand, giving notice of my unanimous nomination by the Union Labor party, at its national convention held in the city of Cincinnati, O., May 15 and 16 last, for the office of President of the United States, and with his notice you also send copy of platform.
"I am truly thankful for this distinguished honor. To be nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people is more than I expected, and more than I deserve, and would have been pleased had the convention conferred this distinguished honor upon another more worthy than myself. But it has come to me as free as the air and the sunlight, and I deem it

a duty I owe to both the convention and the people there represented to accept the nomina-tion, and if it shall be the will of the people to elect me, there will be some radical changes the administration of affairs; and to the extent of my ability and energy, and with a firm hand, the government will be administered more in the interest of the great common people, but not to the injury of any class of our people, for all should be equally protected in their persons and property by the firm hand of the law, but the great common people those whose hands have made this country what it is—have not had justice. Unfortunately, it is the government itself that has brought the people to the condition they are in, struggling with poverty and debt. Through bad laws and their wicked enforcement, corporate monopolies, greedy combinations and avaricious trusts have become favored classes in the administration of affairs, and these have forced the people into their present and unfortunate condition. They now cry aloud for relief, and it is the duty of the government to help them instead of further aiding the privileged classes to their injury. I hold to this principle: The prosperity of a nation is measured by the prosperity of its industrial people. If they are prosperous, then the nation is prosperous indeed; but if its producing people are struggling with poverty, taxes and debt, then the nation is poor, though its Treasury, like ours, be overflowing with idle money. Such is the condition of our Nation to-day. They tell us the country is growing rich, but the farmers and other working people are growing poor. Did our fathers ordain and establish this government to be a machine to enrich the few at the expense of the many? I think not. But, on the contrary, the true intent of law and of government should be to protect the weaker members in society from the encroachments of the stronger. The stronger are better able to care for themselves, but the weaker need the fostering care of the government, and hence governments are instituted among men. The fundamental principle has been subverted in lieu of it we have a government of the capital

class now merged into a moneyed aristocracy. If elected, no recommendation will be made to demonetize eilver again; nor will the Secretary of the Treasury advise the de-struction of the remaining greenbacks in circulation. The law for the comage of silver will be enforced in the interest of the people, and, instead of coining the minimum amount of \$2,000,000 per month, the maximum amount of \$4,000,000 per month will be coined. We need more money in circulation, and the coinage of silver should be as free as that of gold. Instead of so much talk about money in the treasury, that department of government should be conducted on business principles, bonds called, the money paid out and the interest stopped. I am advisedthat the act creating the 4 per cent bonds was
tampered with and time of payment changed in
the interest of the bondholders, and this after
the act had passed Congress. We know the people did not do this thing, and, if changed, it
must have been the work of the bondholders or
their agents. I deem it good law that the bondholders should not reap a benefit from their un-

paid at their face value. "There is something wrong, and we all know it. We have tried a change of administration from one old party to the other, but it gave the people no relief. We are even worse off now than when the change was made. Still interest, taxes, high rates for transportation and other combinations take nearly all we annually produce and leave but little on which to live and less to pay debts. A government that does not aid its industrial and working people to pay their debts is not a government of the people. and is unworthy of their support. A govern ment that has by its policy tolermonopolies, greedy combinations trusts, and has not protected and the people against their spoliations, is unworth the support of its working people. Unforta-nately, these unboly menopolies, combinations and trusts have increased in numbers, and power and strength, from one administration to another, and until they think they have the power to control the government and the people; until they have forced upon the country another irrepressible conflict-a conflict involving the prosperity and happiness of sixty millions of people. It is an irrepressible conflict that will determine whether capital shall rule this country or the people who inhabit it. The other irrepressible conflict involved the liberty four millions of people, but

lawful acts, and such bonds should be called and

involves the right and liberty sixty millions of people to the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. To settle the slavery conflict it cost the government a deal of money, of life, and of sorrow, and it is to be hoped than this conflict may be settled peaceably at the ballot-box, and by the restoration of the government of the people, to whom it belongs. But settled it will be, and, let us hope, without seas of fire and rivers of blood. Hence, it is the part of wise statesmanship to look this growing conflict square in the face, and to make such changes in the laws and the administrations the same as will restore confidence and prosperity to the people. "Such is the object and intent of the Union

Labor party. If either old party bad given relief, there would be no necessity for the Union Labor party. But both bad been tried and both have failed. We see people leaving their old parties every day, going to some new organization, and these changes are a vigorous protest against the wrong-doing of the old parties. Some are still saying, 'Let us reform within our old party,' but that is a hopeless task; for history has no record of a political party that ever reformed within itself. It takes a new organization to do that, and that is what we are doing. The tariff is a minor issue when compared with the greater issues involved, and so complex as to be difficult for many to understand it. No legislation whatever on the tariff will give cheaper rates for transportation, nor cheaper rates for interest on money, nor protect the people against increassapping the prosperity of the people. Owing to the great diversity of opinion on the tariff, and among all parties, the Cincinnati convention thought it best at this time to leave that question out of the platform. I believe, however, that there should be a revision of the tariff laws, and that protection should be given where needed and the tax reduced wherever it can be safely

"We are a temperance party, in favor of good government, better morality and a higher Christian civilization. Believing, as I do, that cheap tobacco and whisky are not in the interest of better morals and a higher civilization, but the reverse of it, I am opposed to the removal of the government tax on these commodities Such would be a retrogade movement of de moralizing tendencies, and would lead thousands of young men into the gutter and degrad "We are the friends of the soldiers, soo. No in a sectional sense, to antagonize the blue and the gray. No. But, forgetting the past, let us plant freedom's flag upon the hilltops of every State and concede to all the same patriotic devotion to our flag, our country and our hopes in a higher civilization. The Union Le